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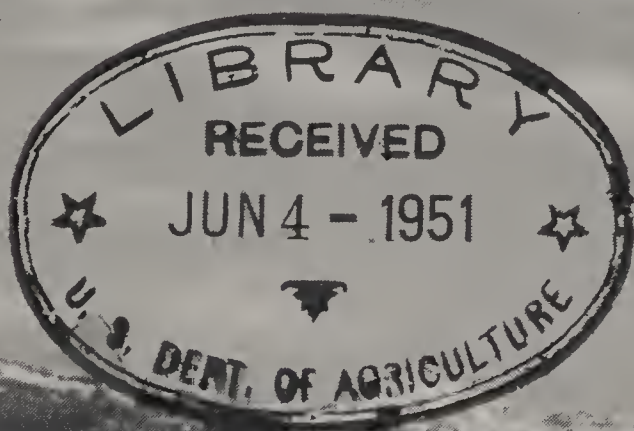
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Payette

NATIONAL FOREST • *Idaho*





THE PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

PAYETTE National Forest is located in the central part of Idaho. Its gross area of 2,418,977 acres is greater than the combined areas of the States of Rhode Island and Delaware. This wild and unique wonderland is bounded on the north by the mighty Salmon, River of No Return; on the west is the Snake River with its cavernous Hell's Canyon, the deepest in North America; to the east is the Middle Fork of the Salmon River; and the south boundary joins the Boise National Forest. The South Fork of the Salmon River, with its long, deep canyon, almost cleaves the forest in two.

The Payette includes approximately half of the Nation's greatest remaining wilderness, the Idaho Primitive Area. The remainder of this tract of 1,232,744 acres lies within the Salmon, Challis, and Boise National Forests.

The Forest is a Watershed

One of the primary reasons for establishing national forests was the conservation of water. All other use of the forests, therefore, such as grazing, logging, mining, and recreation, are allowed only to the extent that they do not impair the watersheds.

The importance of watershed protection cannot be overemphasized. Thriving agricultural communities adjacent to the Payette—Long Valley, Meadows, Council, Middle, and Weiser Valleys—are almost totally dependent upon the forested, mountainous areas for supplies of irrigation and domestic water. The watersheds of this forest also contribute substantially to the more distant needs of the lower Boise and Payette Valleys. High altitude zones sufficiently covered with timber and other vegetation will retard the runoff from rainfall and melting snow, facilitate absorption, and prevent erosion. Without a protective cover, soil would move down slopes, streams, canals, and ditches, and reservoirs would be made useless by deposits of silt; stream flow would range from high and frequently disastrous flood peaks to little or no water in late summer.

Western civilization as we know it would be impossible without the regulated flow of clear, pure water from the mountains. The Forest Service is carrying on a multiple-use program that makes it possible to obtain full benefit from all of the forest resources and still protect the watersheds.

Gentle slopes, rolling hills, and high mountains characterize the watersheds of the Payette National Forest.

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Properly managed watersheds mean an even flow of clear, pure water for dependent agricultural communities and industry.

Harvesting Timber for Sustained Yield

There are about 2 billion board feet of merchantable timber growing on parts of the Payette that are accessible by road. In addition, several billion board feet of timber are growing in inaccessible parts of the forest. This reserve supply, however, will probably not contribute to the lumber market for years to come.

During the past several years, the Payette has produced an average annual cut of 29 million board feet of timber to be used as lumber, ties, posts, poles, mine timber, and cordwood. These various products are conservatively valued at \$87,000 annually, and are processed by 10 mills on or near the forest.

Timber is a crop that means homes and pay-roll dollars. It is harvested wisely under sustained-yield management.



National-forest trees ready to be harvested are sold by the Government to the highest bidder, thus assuring the public the greatest return for its timber. Twenty-five percent of the gross revenue from timber, grazing, and other sources is returned to the counties in which the forest is located, to be spent for the benefit of schools and the improvement of roads. An additional 10 percent is used within the forest boundaries for improvement of the road and trail system. Because fully 80 percent of every dollar received in the lumbering business is spent for labor, equipment, and supplies in the vicinity of the operations, the industry is an important asset to each locality.

Timber on the Payette is harvested under a system of sustained-yield management, which means that only the removal of mature, overmature, diseased, defective, and insect-infested trees is permitted. Young, healthy, thrifty trees are left to insure a future forest crop and to afford protection for the soil. This system of cutting makes possible continuous operations in large bodies of timber.



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Round-up time. Fat beeves come off the high ranges of the forest at the end of the summer.

The Use of Range Resources

During the summer, the Payette National Forest as another one of its major functions grazes 12,700 cattle and 68,000 sheep under permit for an average period of 4 months. Although more than half of the forest cannot be grazed because it is so rugged and remote, the remaining area of 1,067,000 acres supports a well-established livestock industry. One thousand and fifty tons of beef and nine hundred tons of mutton are produced on the forest each season.

The importance of good range management practices, which take into account the amount of forage that can be used without damage to or interference with other functions of the forest, cannot be overemphasized. Such practices include consideration of classes of stock, herding, salting, and distribution of the livestock on the range. Through constructive management the forage resources have been maintained, and a steady, dependable supply of summer feed from year to year has aided in establishing a sure and dependable meat-producing industry.



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The Payette is a source of forage for 68,000 sheep each season.

Fish and Wildlife are Plentiful

The Payette National Forest abounds with wildlife. It is estimated that 3,500 elk, 17,000 mule and white-tailed deer, 700 bear, 60 moose, 500 mountain goats, and 600 mountain sheep make their homes within the forest. In addition, there are many small fur bearers.

Hunting is not confined to the wilderness area. Many good hunting grounds can be reached by auto, but the best are reached by packstring or airplane.

With 1,426 miles of fishing streams and 118 small fishing lakes having a total of 3,550 surface acres, the Payette is truly a fisherman's paradise. Distributed throughout the forest, these clear, fast running streams and cold, mountain lakes offer prime sport. Each year the State Game Commission, with the cooperation of the Forest Service and local organizations, plants the most promising of these waters with thousands of small trout. Most streams and lakes can be reached by road or trail and offer fishing for cutthroat, eastern brook, Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout. (See fishing chart on p. 18.) In their migratory season, steelhead trout and Chinook salmon can be caught in certain rivers and streams.

Hunting and fishing within the Payette is regulated by State law, and there are established seasons and limits on fish and game. If you plan to hunt or fish, you should study the State game laws. (See *Tips for the Hunter*, p. 17.)

Streams, large and small, offer a challenge to fishermen.

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It's Your Forest

The Payette offers a challenge to those who seek adventure, and restful surroundings to those who simply want to get away from it all. You may spread your lunch or pitch your tent almost anywhere you please on the forest. Before doing so, however, you may wish to look over some of the 26 sites that have been specially selected and improved for your convenience and enjoyment. These sites are distributed throughout the forest and are usually located along stream banks or lake shore areas of particular beauty, or in the midst of good fishing country.

Facilities include tables and benches, stove or masonry fireplaces, latrines, and garbage receptacles. No special permission is required to use the camp facilities. Areas are free except when posted as charge areas.

If you wish to rough it away from roads without the comforts of tables and stoves, you are free to pitch your tent at any spot that strikes your fancy.

During periods of extreme fire danger some precautions, such as camping permits, may be necessary. Protect your forest by learning how to prepare and care for campfires in the open.

Improved Campgrounds

Mann Creek.—26 miles north of Weiser on U S 95 on Mann Creek Road; 5 improved forest camps; stoves, tables, water supply; fair fishing and hunting in season; huckleberrying; pack trails. Season: May to October.

Bear Creek.—37½ miles northwest of Council on U S 95 and Council-Cuprum Road; tables and stoves; fishing and hunting in season; huckleberrying. Season: July to October.

Squaw Flat.—15 miles northeast of Council on U S 95 and North Mill Creek Road; water supply, tables, and stoves; hunting in season; pack trails. Season: July to October.

Evergreen.—On U S 95, 16 miles north of Council; stoves, tables, water supply; fishing and deer hunting in season; huckleberrying. Season: May to October.

Cold Spring.—6 miles west of Tamarack on forest road at Lost Valley Reservoir; water supply, stoves, tables; fishing in season; boating; huckleberrying. Season: June to October.

Wild game is plentiful on the Payette.

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Smokey.—18 miles northwest of New Meadows on U S 95 and Smokey Road via Round Valley; stoves, tables, and water supply; hunting and fishing in season; huckleberrying. Season: June to November.

Hazard Lake.—25 miles northeast of New Meadows on New Meadows-McCall Highway and Goose Lake Road; tables, stoves; fishing in season, hiking; boating. Season: July to October.

Upper Payette Lake.—15 miles north of McCall on Warren Road; tables and water system; fishing and hunting in season; hiking; boating. Season: July to October.

Burgdorf.—32 miles north of McCall on Warren Road; stoves and tables; fishing in season; hiking; swimming in nearby resort plunge. Season: June to October.

Lake Fork.—10 miles east of McCall on McCall-Stibnite Road; tables; fishing and hunting in season; hiking. Season: June to October.

Paddy Flat.—15 miles southeast of McCall on State Highway 15 and forest road; tables; fishing in season; hiking. Season: June to October.

Four Mile Creek.—40 miles east of McCall on forest road; tables, stoves, water supply; hunting and fishing in season. Season: July to October.

Big Creek.—80 miles northeast of Cascade on forest road; tables; hunting and fishing in season; hiking; the “jumping-off” point for entering the Idaho Primitive area. Season: July to October.

In addition to the campgrounds listed above, there are many small camps with limited facilities. For additional information, see the local Forest Ranger. There are ranger stations at McCall, Weiser, Council, New Meadows, Warren, and Big Creek, Idaho.

Campgrounds, for your convenience, are located in areas of outstanding beauty.

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Forest Roads and Trails

Most of the roads on the Payette have been planned and constructed primarily for the purposes of forest protection and development. In general, they are unsurfaced, steeper, more winding, and necessarily slower than the surfaced highways familiar to the average motorist. Nevertheless, if traveled at a reasonable speed and with reasonable caution, they are safe.

There are 528 miles of such roads, nearly every mile of which has something of scenic interest or of other recreational value. This forest-road network extends from the Snake River in the west to Big Creek Ranger Station in the east and from Mann Creek in the south to the Salmon River on the north.

Spreading through the forest like a great cobweb, 3,400 miles of hiking and riding trails make lakes, streams, and hunting areas in the more inaccessible spots available to the venturesome.

Suggested Auto Trips

A great variety of excellent roadside scenery, found only in a fine forest country, is offered by the Payette. There is a profusion of color splashed across the landscape by the flowers of the forest from early spring to late fall. Trillium, followed closely by the dogtooth violet, columbine, and wildrose, are the first flowers after the snow goes. Later in the summer stately plumes of the beargrass, intermingled with lupine, rise in the forest openings and along the moist and shaded reaches of the high Alpine meadows. A few trips to the more accessible places are listed for your convenience and pleasure.

1. Hell's Canyon. The mighty Snake River, cutting through rock for ages, has carved a canyon deeper than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Its grandeur can best be observed from Hell's Canyon View 51 miles northeast of Council, Idaho. This observation point overlooks the Snake River Canyon, the Cornucopia Mountain Range of Oregon, Seven Devils Country, and a vast expanse of the Payette National Forest. Lodging, store, and service facilities are available at Cuprum, Idaho.

2. From McCall via New Meadows Highway to Brundage Mountain Lookout, 10 miles northwest of McCall. Payette Lakes, Meadows Valley, and Long Valley present a striking vista from the lookout.

3. From McCall via New Meadows Highway and Goose Creek forest road to Goose Lake and the Hazard Lakes Region. An improved forest campground is available at Hazard Lake, a central point from which 30 lakes and numerous streams well stocked with trout can be reached.

4. McCall to Lake Fork Guard Station and North Fork of Lake Fork Creek to Secesh River, Krassel Ranger Station on the South Fork of the Salmon to Cascade. This route goes through some of the most rugged country in the West and is a "jumping-off" point to the many high lakes and streams of the Payette.

5. The Big Loop trips from McCall via the west side of Payette Lakes to Burgdorf where lodging, store, service station, and a hot water plunge are available. From Burgdorf there are two choices:

- a. The French Creek Road to the Salmon River Canyon, Riggins, and U S 95, a winding forest road dropping from Burgdorf to the River of No Return. A route of scenic beauty displaying all the ruggedness of this wild land.



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The Snake River Gorge, from Hell's Canyon View, displays Nature's erosive forces at their greatest.

b. The Warren—Big Creek route via South Fork, Elk Creek summit, Profile Gap, Yellow Pine, Landmark, and Cascade. At least 2 days are needed for this trip. Lodging, stores, service stations, and improved forest camps are available at Warren and Big Creek. This route affords a variety of scenery from the old mining town of Warren where modern gold-dredging operations are still being carried on, to the edge of the wilderness area at Big Creek. Trails to seldom-frequented hunting and fishing areas may be found at many points along this road. Big Creek is the “jumping-off” place for many big game hunting and fishing parties into the heart of the Idaho Primitive Area.

The Idaho Primitive Area

“To conserve primitive conditions of environment, habitation, subsistence, and transportation for the enjoyment of those who cherish the early traditions and history of this country and desire to preserve in some degree, the traits, qualities, and characteristics upon which this Nation was formed.

“To make it possible for people to detach themselves at least temporarily from the strain and turmoil of modern existence, and to revert to simple types of existence in conditions of relatively unmodified nature. To afford unique opportunities for physical, mental, and spiritual recreation or regeneration.”

Thus was defined the purpose underlying the creation of the Idaho Primitive Area when it was given administrative approval by the Chief of the Forest Service on March 17, 1931. Approximately one-half of this 1,232,744-acre forest wilderness is on the Payette and the remainder is on the Salmon, Challis, and Boise National Forests. To get a sweeping view of this primitive region and comprehend its isolation and magnitude, the explorer should visit a few of the high lookout points, Lightning Peak, Cottonwood, Ramey Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and several others handy to cross-country trails.

With the exception of a few homes along the main streams, this large isolated region is essentially unpopulated. A few scattered fire control assistants, lookouts, prospectors, and trail workers may be found here and there throughout the area during the summer season. Occasionally wilderness parties may be met as they wander along the main stream courses or camp in the virgin mountain meadows, scores of miles from the nearest road; or, in late fall, adventurous groups of hunters, guided by expert packers.

The few privately owned “ranches” on the narrow bars of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and Big Creek lend further enchantment to and magnify the immense size and sheer isolation of this mysterious country. The folks who live there are famed for their hardiness, hospitality, and friendship. They live in accordance with the exacting laws of the wilderness, their wants are few, their interest in the whirlwind of the distant civilization, indifferent.

Forest Service improvements in the wilderness area consist of simple trails, a few telephone lines, isolated shelters, and lookout houses. A few bridges have been constructed across the Middle Fork of the Salmon. These improvements will always be the minimum needed for fire protection and to help travelers safely across the larger rivers during high-water periods.

Because there are no roads in the wilderness area, several landing fields have been constructed to speed up the transportation of men and supplies needed to fight fires.

Packstrings are used to carry supplies into remote forest areas.

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The monument on Monumental Creek, the strange wilderness milepost.

These rough landing fields are suitable only for skilled pilots and special types of aircraft. They are not recommended for general use.

How to get there.—There are six entrances to the wilderness area: The western way from McCall to Big Creek; the northern, or main Salmon River route by boat; the southern, from Pen Basin and Bear Valley; southwestern, via Pistol Creek summit and Snowshoe cabin; southeastern, through Loon Creek or Seafoam Ranger Stations; and eastern, from Forney or Meyers Cove and Camas Creek. Competent packers with packstrings can be found at all these gateways, but it is best to make arrangements well in advance. The wilderness guides will arrange almost any length trip within the season.

Excursions from Sun Valley.—Small groups of Sun Valley vacationists each year choose the wilderness trip as a major undertaking. The usual objective is the Middle Fork fishing, but often the parties continue deep into the heart of this great region. A few dare the hazards of the wild river in rubber boats, beginning on the upper Middle Fork and shooting the white waters as far as the main river. More than 20 miles of the lower end of the route is through a canyon where passage other than by water has never been accomplished.

Topography.—The topography of the wilderness area varies from high, rolling plateaus and undulating ridges as found in the Chamberlain Basin, Cold Meadows, and Thunder Mountain country, to the steep canyons and precipitous bluffs of Middle Fork and the Salmon River. In ascending many of the small streams and tributaries of the main streams, the country opens out in places forming grassy meadows, and timbered basins. The traveler who ventures here finds an endless, changing landscape, and he may wander for weeks without crossing his tracks.

Points of interest.—To make this wilderness more alluring and enjoyable, Nature studded it with some 50-odd lakes at the heads of streams. Here also is that interesting body of water, Lake Roosevelt, formed when a great earth slide dammed a stream that flooded a mining settlement. Most of the lakes are hidden by the maze of peaks and canyons that stretch out as far as the eye can see in all directions.

Indian paintings.—Art in its primitive form can be studied in numerous caves along the main Salmon River, Big Creek, Camas Creek, and the Middle Fork. The Sheepeater Indians who once lived here left their mystic tribal records on the walls. These hieroglyphics can be but vaguely interpreted, and the ancient stories of the Indians and their simple existence remain undeciphered. The age-old signs and silent landmarks seem to show, however, that the caves in the upper end of the Big Creek box canyon were once used as Indian strongholds.

Natural phenomena.—The monument on Monumental Creek intrigues all who see it. This unusual formation, about 1 mile above Big Creek, is approximately 70 feet high, 6 feet in diameter at the base, and has a large boulder balanced at the top. The Indians probably had their own mystic explanation for this natural phenomenon, but geologists explain that the monument was formed by erosive forces through eons of geologic time. The shaft is composed of erosive material and the suspended boulder is granite.

To the south and west lies Rainbow Peak, so called because of its colorful hues. It has an elevation of 9,329 feet and is the highest peak on the Payette National Forest.

Winter Sports are Popular

The long winter season at McCall, with generous depths of snow, has made this lake region a popular winter sports area. The season extends from early December to April. A variety of living accommodations in hotels and lake shore cabins is available for the winter vacationist.

Lying 3 miles west of McCall is the Payette Lakes Winter Sports Area, a favorite in this region. In the sheltering protection of open pine forests is a lodge where the skier may rest, warm himself, and obtain hot food. Other developments are a 1,240 foot lift; amateur and advanced ski runs through the timber; easy slopes for the beginners; class A and B ski jumps for the advanced skiers; and a junior jump for the less experienced. Free instruction is available. Each year the Payette Lakes Ski Club of McCall sponsors two or three major ski meets that attract many visitors.

Forest Fires are Forest Foes

The Payette—a wild-land domain of nearly 2½ million acres—presents extremely complex problems of fire control. To meet the hazard and keep losses to the lowest possible level, a well-trained field organization composed of lookouts, guards, patrolmen, smoke jumpers, and fire fighters is maintained. In addition to the men usually employed on the forest during the fire season, ranchers, miners, recreation visitors, and others often assist in detecting and suppressing fires.

Lookouts are known as the eyes of the fire forces, and upon them rests a large share of the responsibility for protecting the forests from damage. These men occupy their mountaintops during fire season, ever alert for telltale smokes. A few, accompanied by their wives, carry on in a dual capacity as smokechasers and lookouts, the wife filling in as a trained lookout when her husband is called away on fire duty. The lookouts are on either telephone or radio communication.

Fire fighters at work.—What happens when the lookout sees smoke rising above the timber? He determines the fire's location as accurately as possible by means of a compass bearing and judges its distance. Then he calls the central fire dispatcher and gives him the following information: location; color and volume of smoke;

Winter sports make Payette National Forest a yearlong playground.

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Lookouts—the “eyes” of the forest—are ever alert for signs of telltale smoke.

whether smoke is rising, drifting, or hanging low over one spot; the ruggedness of the country and its timber cover.

The central fire dispatcher checks with other lookouts, carefully locates the position of the smoke on his map and notifies the man who can reach the fire in the shortest time. If the fire occurs in an area where more than 2 hours of travel-time would be necessary for ground forces, the dispatcher usually sends smoke jumpers, specially trained fire fighters who parachute from a plane.

Within an hour or two after a fire is discovered, the dispatcher usually has full information, often reported back to him by radio from the smoke jumper who first reached the fire. Ninety percent of the fires are suppressed by the first man or crews there. However, when a fire spreads into hundreds of acres of timberland, help must be sent rapidly. The real test of the organization comes when big fires develop. Hundreds of men must be hired, properly equipped, provided with leaders, and supplied with provisions. Trucks, packstrings, and airplanes are brought into use.

Airplanes are an important part of the fire organization on high-hazard forests like the Payette where roads are few and distances great. They are used regularly for



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Fire, the forest's greatest enemy, leaves destruction in its wake.

observation work on large fires and are almost indispensable for transporting men, equipment, and supplies to fire camps in rough country. Twelve landing fields have been built in the interior of the forest for this important work. As a result of practice and experience, supplies and equipment can now be dropped from the planes close to the fire lines. Parachute-borne cargo is dropped on targets placed near the fire camps. With the use of one or more airplanes, crews of several hundred men have been wholly supplied from the air without resort to ground-transport methods. Any supplies that are left when the fire is out, and all equipment are transported back to headquarters by packstring and truck.

Payette National Forest has become the headquarters of smoke-jumper activities in the Intermountain Region, because it is centrally located within the forested areas. Facilities for this new and fast-growing method of fire suppression are established at McCall. Each year, approximately 50 highly trained men based at headquarters in McCall are held in readiness for immediate action on the Payette, Boise, Salmon, Challis, and Nezperce National Forests.

It is extremely important that smoke jumpers be on the way to a fire within 15 minutes after it is reported. Therefore, two transport planes are held in readiness for them. From the centrally located headquarters in McCall, they are able to reach in 1 hour of flying time fires that would require 2 to 48 hours of foot travel. In addition to arriving at a fire quickly and controlling it before it has time to spread, these airborne fire fighters are in a rested condition, not having traveled many foot-weary miles.

Help Protect the Payette from Fire

ALWAYS REMEMBER—*A fire put out twice can never escape.*

A fire put half out is almost sure to escape.

Break the burning end of your match before you throw it away. Crush the last spark of the pipe heel, cigarette, or cigar stub before you move on.

Build your campfire at a safe distance from brush or trees and keep it small. The campfire should be in the center of a 5-foot circle that has been cleaned of leaves and woody material.

When you leave your camp, be sure that your fire is buried in a well-watered grave. Check on the last spark by feeling for live coals with your hands.

If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you cannot, get word at once to the nearest forest officer, or tell a telephone operator. Headquarters of forest rangers are indicated on the map.

Ten Tips for the Hunter

1. Wear a generous amount of red cloth on your hat and coat as a precaution against being fired on by another hunter who might mistake you for a deer.
2. **Be sure** your target is actually a deer. Don't chance a shot at an object that is only thought to be a deer.
3. Deer shot through the heart, lungs, or other vital organs will often run 100 yards or more before falling dead. Go to where the deer was when you shot at it and track it for at least 100 yards. You may find blood and hair that prove you to be a better shot than you thought.
4. Try not to shoot at the hams, shoulders, or the back of deer. Aim for the head, neck, or lungs and avoid spoiling good meat.
5. The law requires that a tag be locked securely on the animal as soon as it is killed.
6. Hang deer in a tree to cool off; if that isn't possible, place it on poles or small logs. Meat sours quickly when in contact with the ground.
7. Make sure that water does not touch the meat at any time. Moisture will cause it to sour quickly. If necessary to protect the inside of the carcass from rain, make some rough stitches down the belly with a pocket knife and cord.
8. If possible, do not move deer until it has had time to cool off. Carrying the carcass on or against the hood of a car engine will invite quick spoilage. **Heat must be kept from the meat.**
9. If it is necessary to drag or carry your kill through the hunting territory, use plenty of red flagging. **Don't make a target of yourself by carrying an exposed hide or antlers.**
10. When packing up to return home, arrange your load so that your kill is easily accessible to attendants at the checking stations.

FISHING WATERS NEAR McCALL ACCESSIBLE BY CAR

Stream and species of trout ¹	Distance (miles)	Road type	Direction
1. Upper Payette River (RB-EB).	8-22	Good..	West 1 mile. Take first right-hand road across lake outlet. Do not turn right above head of lake.
2. Lake Fork Creek (RB-EB).	6-15	...do...	East; take first right-hand road past golf course. Going east, keep main right-hand road. Stream near road in most places—Lake Fork Road.
3. Gold Fork Creek (RB-CT).	16-23	...do...	South; stream crosses State 15 approximately 2 miles south of Donnelly. Country road follows near stream into mountains left of highway.
4. Lake Creek (DV-RB-EB).	29-38	...do...	West 1 mile. Take first right-hand road across lake outlet. Go north 29 miles to Burgdorf-Warren junction. Take left-hand road. Stream near road.
5. Upper Secesh River (DV-RB).	24-39	...do...	Follow direction for No. 4, except take right-hand road at Burgdorf-Warren junction.
6. Fisher Creek (RB).....	10-14	...do...	Follow direction for No. 1. Road crosses stream. Sign post reads "Fisher Creek."
7. Boulder Creek (RB)....	6-9	...do...	South on McCall-Cascade highway 2 miles. Sign reads "Boulder Lake Road." Turn left. Keep on main road east to foothills.
8. Goose Creek (RB-CT)..	8-18	...do...	West on McCall-New Meadows Highway. Turn right on dirt road at bottom of Little Goose Creek grade.
9. Kennally Creek (RB)...	25-27	Fair...	South 10 miles on McCall-Cascade Highway. Turn left on side road. Sign reads "Paddy Flat Road." Go east 15 miles to creek at end of road.
10. Rapid Creek (RB).....	20-23	...do...	South 10 miles on McCall-Cascade Highway. Turn left on side road. Sign reads "Paddy Flat Road." Road crosses stream ¼ mile east of Paddy Flat Guard Station.
11. South Fork Salmon River (DV-RB-CT).	35-55	Good..	Follow direction for No. 2. Road along stream from mouth of Secesh upstream 20 miles.
12. Warren Dredge Ponds (RB-EB).	47-48	...do...	West 1 mile. Take first right-hand road across lake outlet. Go north 29 miles to Burgdorf-Warren junction. Take right-hand road at Burgdorf junction to Warren.
13. Squaw Meadows (RB-EB).	22-23	...do...	West 1 mile. Take first right-hand road across lake outlet. First big meadows west side of road above Upper Payette Lake.
14. Twenty Mile Creek (RB).	20-23	...do...	West 1 mile. Take first right-hand road across lake outlet. Trail leads off east side of road north side of inlet of Upper Payette Lake.
15. Goose Lake (CT).....	15	Fair...	Follow direction for No. 8. Lake on west side of road.
16. Hazard Lake (RB-EB)..	30	Poor...	Follow direction for No. 8. Road ends at lake.

¹ RB=rainbow; CT=cutthroat; EB=eastern brook; DV=Dolly Varden.

FISHING WATERS NEAR McCALL ACCESSIBLE BY CAR AND A SHORT HIKE

Stream and species of trout ¹	Distance (miles)	Road type	Direction
17. Twin Lakes—Granite (RB-EB).	16	Fair...	Follow direction for No. 8. Take trail on west side of road 1 mile above Goose Lake.
18. Duck Lake—NW. of McCall (EB).	16½	...do...	Follow direction for No. 8. Take trail on east side of road 1½ miles north of Goose Lake. 20- to 30-minute hike from road. Sign reads "Duck Lake."
19. Lick Creek (EB).....	20-30	Good..	Follow direction for No. 2. Stream heads northeast of Lick Creek summit; is near road in narrow, rocky canyon.
20. Big Hazard Lake (RB-EB).	31	Poor...	Follow direction for No. 8. Take trail north from Hazard Lake; approximately ¾ mile to Big Hazard Lake.
21. Upper Hazard Lake (RB-EB).	31	...do...	Follow direction for No. 8. Go up creek from Hazard Lake 1 mile.
22. Fish Lake (RB).....	10	Fair...	West on McCall-New Meadows Highway. Take first road south after passing Kriegbaum Ranch. Take left-hand logging road to lake.
23. Elk Lake (RB).....	35	Poor...	Take State 15 to New Meadows. Turn right on North-South Highway. Go approximately 18 miles. Take right-hand road. Sign reads "Elk Lake Road."
24. Granite Lake (RB-CT).	15	Fair...	West on State 15. Make right turn approximately 1 mile west of Lardo bridge. Sign reads "Brundage L. O. 8 miles." Keep right-hand roads. Take trail north from end of road.
25. Box Lake (RB-EB)....	20	Good..	Follow direction for No. 2. Sign reads "Box Lake 3 Miles." Sign and trail on left side of road approximately 17 miles from McCall. First 1½ miles of trail is steep.
26. Snow Slide Lake (EB)..	19	...do...	Follow direction for No. 2. Sign reads "Snowslide Lake 2 Miles." Sign and trail on right-hand side of road. Trail steep.
27. Duck Lake—NE. of McCall (RB).	25	...do...	Follow direction for No. 2. Trail leaves road approximately 1 mile north of Lick Creek summit. Sign and trail on right-hand side of road. Sign reads "Duck Lake 2 Miles."
28. Boulder Lake (RB)....	12	Fair...	South on McCall-Cascade Highway 2 miles. Sign right side of road reads "Boulder Lake Road." Make left turn. Keep on main road to mountains. Take trail east from end of road to lake.
29. Louie Lake (CT).....	13	...do...	Follow direction for No. 28. Turn right on trail from near end of road. Sign on right reads "Louie Lake." Approximately 3 miles to lake.
30. Hum Lake (RB).....	27	Good..	Follow direction for No. 2. Stop at third wooden bridge approximately 3 miles east from Lick Creek summit. No sign. Go up creek approximately 3 miles to lake.

¹ RB=rainbow; CT=cutthroat; EB=eastern brook; DV=Dolly Varden.

ADMINISTRATORS OF THE PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

The Forest Supervisor has his headquarters in the Forest Service Building at McCall, Idaho, and Forest Rangers are located as follows:

Weiser, Idaho	(Weiser Ranger Station)
Council, Idaho	(Council, Horner, and Price Valley Range Stations)
New Meadows, Idaho	(Meadows Valley Ranger Station)
McCall, Idaho	(Lake Fork and Krassel Ranger Stations)
Warren, Idaho	(Warren Ranger Station)
Big Creek, Idaho	(Big Creek and Chamberlain Ranger Stations)

See these men when you visit the Payette National Forest. They will be glad to help you plan a trip, advise you on road and trail conditions, and suggest camping locations.

In case of emergency call the forest headquarters nearest McCall, Idaho.

THE PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST— A PUBLIC HERITAGE

GROSS AREA: 2,418,977 acres.

WATERSHEDS: For the Payette, Weiser, Little Salmon, and Seces Rivers, and much of the South Fork of the Salmon River, and the Big Creek drainage into the Middle Fork of Salmon River.

TIMBER: Two billion board feet of merchantable timber in addition to several billion board feet of inaccessible or unmerchantable timber.

WILDLIFE: Big game, fish, birds, and many fur-bearing animals.

RANGE FORAGE: 1,067,000 usable acres.

MINERALS: Gold, antimony, copper, tungsten, lead, silver, and molybdenum.

RECREATION: Exploration, excellent fishing, easily accessible camps, grounds in the heart of Nature's wilderness, outstanding opportunities for elk and deer hunting in this vast primitive area, and winter sports.

